

HUGHES NAMED ON FIRST BALLOT

**Bitter Fight of New York Bosses
Ended in an Overwhelming
Defeat.**

RECEIVED 827 VOTES

**Wadsworth Had 151 and Stewart 31—
Wm. Barnes, Jr., Made Motion to
Make Nominations Unanimous—
A Wild Enthusiasm over
the Results.**

Saratoga, Sept. 15.—The republican State ticket.
For governor—Charles E. Hughes of New York (renominated).
Lieutenant-governor—Henry White of Onondaga.
Secretary of state—Samuel S. Koenig of New York.
Attorney-general—Edward R. O'Malley of Erie.
Comptroller—Charles H. Gans of Albany.
State engineer and surveyor—Frank M. Williams of Madison.
State treasurer—Thomas R. Dunn of Monroe.
Associate justice of the court of appeals—Albert Haight of Erie (renominated).

Charles Evans Hughes of New York was nominated today by the republican State convention by an overwhelming majority, and on the first ballot, to succeed himself as governor of the State of New York. He received 827 votes out of a possible 1,000, as against 31 for James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of Livingston county, speaker of the State assembly, and 31 for former Congressman John K. Stewart of Montgomery.

The nomination was made unanimous upon motion of State Committee Chairman Wm. Barnes, Jr., of Albany, who has been serving the different and most outlandish requests of the governor's renomination, and who had been making a long and arduous fight for the nomination of Wadsworth and Mr. Stewart.

The nomination followed the after failure of a desperate struggle on the part of a number of the county leaders, who for four days have spent no effort to discover a candidate upon whom they could unite to defeat him. The balance of the ticket was made up in the "good old fashioned way" as an organization "slate" announced an hour or more before the session of the convention by Chairman Henry L. Woodruff of the State committee, after a conference of the local leaders.

WHITE WANTED TO BE GOVERNOR.
Senator White, who was chosen as a candidate for lieutenant-governor, was "in the running" for the governorship until the early afternoon, when after a meeting of his delegation he requested his friends not to present his name and left the delegates pledged to him free to vote for whom they would. The fifteen votes of his county delegation were cast for Speaker Wadsworth.

It was the 153 votes of all but one district in New York county that carried the Governor's total beyond the 500, a majority of the convention required to nominate. The nine votes of Nassau county had brought the Hughes total to 585. Amid a breathless hush, in which was incarnate all the intensity of bitterness and suspense which up to that moment had characterized the struggle to prevent the renomination of Hughes, the secretary of the convention called New York.

PARSONS ANNOUNCEMENT.
Herbert Parsons, president of the New York county republican general committee, rose in his place under the gallery, his slender figure alert and tense with the excitement of the crucial moment, his lean features, if possible, more insatiable than his eyes, his eyes, nevertheless, alight with the consciousness that he was for the moment the custodian of words which would be flashed in a few seconds on waiting wires to far corners of the civilized world and said:

New York county second assembly district gives four for Wadsworth, the balance of the county, 153, for Chan. Evans Hughes."

A thousand pencils in two seconds had footed the Hughes total to 578; in many heart beats every person in the great hall knew that the battle was over and the place was instantly a bedlam of cheering.

A TRIAL FOR WOODRUFF.
Hardly less sensational had been the moment when State Chairman Woodruff delivered to Hughes, in spite of a general expectation to the contrary, the entire vote of Kings county, 133, bringing the Governor's total to 342; for Woodruff had been avowedly opposed to the Governor's renomination and even after William Berr, the choice of Kings for the governorship, had withdrawn from the

race, it was expected that some, at least, of the Kings county vote could never be delivered to the Hughes column. In fact, it was really the action of Kings which signified what might be called the "escape to Hughes" and which in 1895 votes were cast in a block for the Governor, nor any remaining doubt of his nomination was swept away.

Orange, the home of ex-Gov. Odell, divided its vote, five for Hughes and three for Wadsworth.

SARATOGA FOR HUGHES.
The convention went fairly well with the first real surprise of the roll call, when Saratoga answered "eleven for Charles E. Hughes." Saratoga is the famous home of racing and almost everywhere you go in Saratoga you will be told that election day will show how Saratoga feels on the subject of the race track gambling bills. Few would have believed that Hughes could by any thing short of a miracle receive the unbroken total vote of the Saratoga delegation. It was a full minute before order was restored.

The Governor's total had reached 550. **ANOTHER ENEMY CAPITULATES.**
The plump face of Senator James A. Emerson, who voted against the anti-gambling bills and against the removal of Insurance Superintendent Kelsey, and whose opposition to Gov. Hughes has been almost unrelenting, was very red, when in answer to a call for Warren he rose in his place in the exact center of the front row and answered: "Six for Charles E. Hughes."

When West Chester was called National Committee Chairman William L. Ward stood up and answered:
"West Chester gives its total vote of 2 to Gov. Hughes."

The count of cheering which followed this announcement almost drowned the votes of Wyoming and Yates both for Hughes and the thing was done.
Some minutes were required by the convention secretaries for the checking up of the totals and when Secretary Glenon came forward to announce the result the hall was again a place of suppressed excitement.
John J. Stewart receives 31, James W. Wadsworth receives 151, Charles E. Hughes receives 827, announced the secretary and then it was pandemonium.

AN EYE FOR THE FUTURE

No wise. Have an eye for the future. Save your dollars while you can. This bank provides you with the means. Call or write and learn more about this matter.

4 Per Cent Guaranteed
CHITTENDEN COUNTY TRUST CO
BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

E. J. Smith, President.
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John J. Flynn, Vice-President.
Harrie V. Hall, Asst. Treas.

THE NEGLECTED REFRIGERATOR.

By Alice E. Whitaker.
Sometimes for a moment I wonder if refrigeration is not a curse and whether our grandmothers were not better off with their cool cellars, their spring houses and their deep wells. But the impossibility of using such means for cooling food in the modern house or apartment, or in any small settled locality, proves that housekeepers at present must be satisfied with what means of refrigerating are now at hand. It is probable that 20 years from now the present way of cooling foods will seem primitive and faulty as even now we admit that it is.

Literally the housekeeper cannot take her eye from the refrigerator while it is in use and especially during the early fall when great danger to health seems to lie in neglected places. The slime that collects in the ice chamber and waste pipe is generally allowed to accumulate until the water no longer runs off. Then comes a cleaning up and disclosure of milk bottle tops, melon seeds, bits of solid leaves and like refuse. Sometimes the cause of an ill smelling refrigerator which taints food unpleasantly is not so readily seen as was the case in my own house to-day. The interior of both food and ice compartments was clean to the eye yet the print of chicken butter had an unbearable taste and even water set in to chill invited an unpleasant flavor. Persistent search disclosed a yeast cake tucked out of sight in a front corner and in the highest stage of putrefaction. The conclusion is reached for the hundredth time in my housekeeping life, not to allow supervision of the refrigerator to pass out of my hands for a day even to the most trusted of assistants.

Nothing is better for cleaning refrigerators than hot water with a plentiful amount of washing soda dissolved in it; this cuts grease and kills germs. If there is any yeast about the ice rack this should be scalded and dried. In selecting a new refrigerator avoid one with any exposed wood in the interior for water-soaked wood is bound to become unsanitary after a time. If there is anything that the thorough housekeeper envies her wealthy sister it is the ability to own an expensive refrigerator with no wood or hidden corners in its construction. The owner of such a luxury doubtless never sees it nor fully appreciates its value.

PEACH CUSTARD PIE.

Line a deep plate with good paste and sprinkle in a rounding tablespoon of flour mixed with one-half cup of sugar. Fill the plate with peaches pared and cut in halves. Pour on a cup of milk, put on three or four dots of butter using not over a heaping teaspoon in all, and bake until the peaches are soft. Cool and dust the top with powdered sugar just before serving.

GENUINE COFFEE CAKE.

Heat two cups of milk in a double boiler and cool until lukewarm, then add one yeast cake and stir until dissolved. Add one-half cup of sugar, three tablespoons of melted butter, one beaten egg and bread crumbs enough to make a stiff dough. Cover and let rise until light. Turn into shallow buttered pans with the dough about three-quarters of an inch thick. Let rise light, then press deep holes in the surface with the finger and put some brown sugar, a half teaspoon of butter and a pinch of cinnamon in each depression. Scatter sugar over the top and bake in a rather quick oven. Serve fresh and warm with coffee.

APPLE CHARLOTTE.

Add the beaten yolks of three eggs, one cup of sugar and the juice of one lemon to two cups of sifted stewed apple. Butter a baking dish well and dust it over with one cup of fine bread crumbs. Pour in the apples, cover with crumbs and bake 20 minutes. Serve with cream.

PEACH TURNOVER.

Sift two cups of pastry flour twice with one tablespoon of salt, one level tablespoon of sugar and three level tablespoons of butter and one egg. Mix with enough milk to make a dough soft enough to roll out; measure three-quarters cup of milk at first and use more if needed. The dough should be as soft as can be handled. Roll or pat out three-quarters of an inch thick and put into a greased tin. Cover with two layers of sliced peaches and scatter over three tablespoons of water. Set in a rather quick oven and bake about 20 minutes. Lay a large plate or platter on top of the tin and turn over quickly while still bringing the fruit on the under side. Serve when cooled a little.

PREFERENCES.

When Roosevelt comes to Oyster Bay, Less strenuous in every beat.
Some one is sure to hear him say:
"Rather write than be President!"

AN OUTSIDE VIEW.

(From the Mexican Herald.)
It is growing more evident every day that the "Bryan honey" invented by the astute Mark Hanna, does not frighten people as it did in 1896 and 1900. After several years of Roosevelt radicalism, the American people have come to regard Bryan as not especially dangerous. Our New York namesake observes: "Finance and industry are not coming any more to receive a fiercer battering under Mr. Bryan than they have received under Mr. Roosevelt."

THE OLD FAMILY STAND-BY.

BROWN'S INSTANT RELIEF
Used as directed can be relied on to relieve acute pains of all kinds and bowels. Used in thousands of New England Homes.
Prepared by the Norway Medicine Co., Norway, Maine.

WILL NOT PUTTER MORE WITH BRYAN

**Candidate Taft Announces That
He Shall Not Continue News-
paper Controversy.**

61 YEARS OLD TUESDAY
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 15.—Candidate Wm. H. Taft to-day declined to go farther with Mr. Bryan in a newspaper controversy over the issues of the campaign. "There is nothing in Mr. Bryan's statement of to-day which seems to require an answer. Should it appear so later, I will take up the subject in my public speeches."

This was Mr. Taft's ultimatum but he expressed a willingness that Mr. Bryan should have the last word of comment on President Roosevelt's Taft letter. The gratification of Mr. Taft on the nomination of Mr. Hughes was expressed in a telegram he sent the Governor congratulating him on his "well deserved nomination." He added: "It not only makes the State of New York safe in November but greatly strengthens the national ticket in every State in the Union."

He expressed the hope that the Governor would be able to give some of his time to the campaign in the West. This, the last anniversary of Mr. Taft's birth, proved to be the busiest day he has had since his arrival here a week ago. He delivered a non-political address to-night to an audience of ministers composing the Ohio conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the first speech of his campaign in his new State. Mr. Taft expressed his sympathy with the negro race in its struggle for better things.

"A sympathy," he said, "which I have had from the time I was a small boy, for I inherited it from my father, Alphonso Taft, than whom the colored race never had a better friend."

BRYAN SHOWS TEMPER.
Charges Taft with Dodging and Ignorance of What He Is Talking About.
Philadelphia, Sept. 15.—In a lengthy interview given out on the train between Baltimore and Philadelphia to-day William J. Bryan made a hot retort to Mr. Taft's statement of yesterday. He accused Mr. Taft of dodging and says that Mr. Taft knows as little about the public questions which he is attempting to discuss.

He denied that he wants government ownership of railroads but says he does want regulation. He charges that Mr. Taft made a mistake of \$114,000,000 in his estimate of the cost of imperialism.

BRYAN IN NEW JERSEY.

Spent Whole Day Attacking Taft and the Republican Party.
Trenton, N. J., Sept. 15.—Poultice hot shot into Mr. Taft and the Republican party at every point where he stopped. William J. Bryan, to-night in this city, concluded a strenuous day of campaigning in New Jersey, following a few hours in Philadelphia where in front of a newspaper office and before an enthusiastic crowd he arraigned the republican organization of that city and expressed his sorrow for people who, he said, were compelled to live under its rule.

PRODUCTION OF MILL STOCK.

Besides its use for roofing, slate is utilized for blackboards, school slates, flooring, sinks, laundry tubs, grave vaults, sanitary ware, electrical switchboards, billiard and laboratory table tops, mantels, hearths, and caps. Slate used for these purposes is known as mill stock, and is either sold by the quarrymen to mill companies or is milled by the quarry operators themselves. It is generally sold in the form of slabs from 1 inch to 3 inches thick, the price varying according to thickness and to the work done on the slab. Maine, Pennsylvania, and Vermont produce nearly all the mill slate used in the United States. The only slate used in 1907 for blackboards and school slates.

The value of mill stock, including that sold for other purposes, decreased from \$1,239,540 in 1906 to \$1,041,451 in 1907, a loss of \$198,089. This decrease was probably caused by the strike affecting almost all the quarries of the Vermont-New York region, which began in May, 1907, and was still in progress in May, 1908, when the survey report was prepared.

DOMINANCE OF THE ROOFING SLATE INDUSTRY.

As indicated by the figures of production, the greater part of the slate quarried in the United States is made into roofing slates. These slates are produced almost entirely in the northern part of the country, but are shipped all over the United States and also exported to a small extent. A few years ago, during the strikes in the famous Welsh quarries, they were shipped in large quantities to England and Europe. The great durability of slate as a roofing material overcomes to a large extent the disadvantages of its weight on the roof and of its cost as compared with cheaper and lighter materials.

Practically no slate is imported into this country. In 1907 the imports were valued at \$5,494, of which \$6,196 was for chimney pieces, etc., and \$206 for roofing slates. The total value of the roofing slate exported in 1907 was only \$20,965, as against \$25,785 in 1906.

The report on the slate industry may be obtained gratis by applying to the director, U. S. geological survey, Washington, D. C.

TACT.

It is told of the youth of a young German prince, many years ago, and presumably the present Emperor of Germany, that upon one occasion, his tutor having been changed, the newcomer in examining the young prince, asked:
"Can you tell me how much is nine times twelve?"
"Seventy-two," replied the prince, with royal promptness.
The tutor smiled, but soon recovered his equanimity.
"Permit me to state to your Highness that your Highness's former tutor, when I have had the honor to succeed as an instructor to your Royal Highness, applied to me to have been a person of rather limited capabilities," he said—Harper's Weekly.

SLATE OUTPUT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Highest Value Since 1903, the Year of Greatest Production—Vermont Ranked Second.
Slate valued at \$5,012,250 was quarried and sold in the United States in 1907, according to a report by A. T. Coons, last issued by the United States geological survey as an advance chapter of "Mineral Resources of the United States, calendar year 1907." As compared with the value of the production in 1905 this is an increase of \$359,874, and the output has had greater value in only one year, 1903, when it amounted to \$6,122,485.

Commercial quantities of slate were produced in 1907 in the following States, named in order of value of output: Pennsylvania, Vermont, Maine, Virginia, Maryland, New York, California, Arkansas, and New Jersey. The value of the slate product in States in 1906 and 1907 is shown in the following table showing the value of slate produced in the United States in 1906 and 1907, by States.

State.	1906.	1907.
Arkansas.....	5,000	5,300
California.....	50,000	60,000
Georgia.....	5,000	6,000
Maine.....	238,681	236,596
Maryland.....	139,969	136,660
New Jersey.....	5,000	6,000
New York.....	72,309	83,485
Pennsylvania.....	3,022,140	3,885,650
Vermont.....	1,411,330	1,477,238
Virginia.....	172,475	173,670
Total.....	\$5,012,250	\$5,012,250

The statistics presented by the survey represent the output of slate as reported directly by the quarrymen, and include the quantity and value of roofing slate and mill stock sold by them, as well as the value of slate sold for other purposes. The quantity of mill stock and other slate is given for the first time.

PRODUCTION OF ROOFING SLATE.
The production of roofing slate reported in 1907 was 1,277,554 squares, valued at \$4,817,769—an increase of 62,812 squares in quantity and of \$366,943 in value over the production in 1906. An increase in value per square from \$3.86 in 1906 to \$3.77 in 1907 was also reported.

"Square," as applied to roofing slate put on the market, means a sufficient number of pieces of slate of any size to cover 100 square feet of surface of roof, allowing a 1/4 inch lap. The approximate weight of roofing slate of ordinary thickness is 60 pounds per square, and the thickness of ordinary slate is from 5 to 100 squares per curd, according to the size of the pieces.

The sizes of slate in a square range from 24 to 16 inches to 9 by 1 inches, and the number of pieces necessary ranges from 48 to 68, according to the size. The thickness of ordinary slate is from one-eighth to three-sixteenths of an inch, the thicker slates commanding the higher prices. The price per square depends also on size of pieces, quality, uniformity of thickness, smoothness, and straightness. Color, which varies considerably, is another factor affecting price. Prices per square for slate of good quality and ordinary thickness range from \$2.50 to \$10.00 on board at quarries, the New York red slate bringing the highest prices. Slate of inferior quality or color may be quoted as low as \$2.25 per square, and squares of less than 1 inch thick are quoted at much higher prices.

PRODUCTION OF MILL STOCK.
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CLOSE QUARTERS.

The following extract from a letter of thanks is cherished by its recipient:
"The beautiful clock you sent us came in perfect condition, and is now in the parlor on top of the book shelves, where we hope to see you soon, and your husband, also, if he can make it convenient."
—YOUTH'S COMPANION.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

Try JELL-O, the dainty, appetizing, economical food. Can be prepared instantly—simply add boiling water and serve when cool. Flavored just right; sweetened just right; perfect in every way. A 100 package makes enough dessert for a large family. All grocers carry it. Don't accept substitutes. JELL-O complies with all Pure Food Laws. 7 flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry, Chocolate, Cherry, Peach.

BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1847
RESOURCES.
United States Bonds at par.....\$ 20,000.00
State, County and City Bonds, par.....5,147,316.49
Bank Stock, at par.....14,540.00
Bank Building.....40,000.00
Loans, face value.....8,355,362.34
Cash on hand and in banks.....806,646.04
\$12,087,864.86

LIABILITIES.
Due 26,342 Depositors, including interest to July 1, 1908.....\$11,833,226.27
Surplus.....704,672.56
\$12,087,864.86

OFFICERS:
CHARLES P. SMITH, President.
HENRY GREENE, Vice-President.
F. W. WARD, Treasurer.
E. S. INHAM, Assistant Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:
C. P. Smith, Willard Crane, Henry Greene, J. L. Barstow, Henry Wells, F. W. Ward, A. G. Whittemore, F. W. Perry, E. S. Inham.

East Weymouth Savings Bank

Established February 2, 1872
East Weymouth, Mass.
Deposits.....\$1,462,500.00
Surplus.....140,000.00
N. D. Canterbury, President, John A. Raymond, Treasurer.

Deposits received on or before January 13, April 13, July 13, and October 13, will go on interest the 10th of each quarter.
Dividends declared on the 1st of April and October, payable on the 10th.

DEPOSITS MADE BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
Send for our booklet, Banking by Mail.

The Burlington Trust Company

CITY HALL SQUARE NORTH
Capital \$50,000.00
Surplus 250,000.00
DIRECTORS:
B. B. Smalley, President.
Daniel W. Robinson, E. Henry Powell, Frank R. Wells.
Henry L. Ward, Vice-Pres.

We invite a personal interview or correspondence with anyone seeking banking facilities for a business account or for a safe and profitable depository for funds at rest upon which interest at the guaranteed rate of FOUR per cent. will be allowed.
F. W. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

WINOOSKI SAVINGS BANK

Paid its depositors interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the year 1907 and will continue to pay the highest rate consistent with safe banking.
All taxes in this State are paid by the bank on deposits of two thousand dollars or less.
Deposits and withdrawals may be made by mail.
Assets more than fourteen hundred thousand dollars.

OFFICERS:
Orman P. Ray, Pres.
Joseph B. Small, Vice-Pres.
Emory C. Mower, Vice-Pres.
Ormond Cole, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:
O. P. Ray, C. H. Shipman, J. B. Small, Ormond Cole, E. C. Mower, R. J. White, G. B. Catlin.

Always Keep to the Right

when driving a team or an auto, and always deposit your money in our bank when not in use.
HOME SAVINGS BANK
C. S. ISHAM, President.
N. K. BROWN, Treasurer.

Howard National Bank

Burlington, Vt.
Capital.....\$300,000
Surplus and Profits 150,000
J. H. GATES, President.
F. E. BURGESS, Vice-President.
H. T. RUTTER, Cashier.
H. S. WEED, Assistant Cashier.

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Atlantic's Magazine.....\$2.00
American Magazine.....1.75
American Boy.....1.50
Caledonian (St. Johnsbury).....1.00
Cosmopolitan.....1.75
Century Magazine.....1.75
Children's Magazine.....1.75
Country Life in America.....2.00
Delineator.....2.00
Farm and Fireside.....2.00
Garden Magazine.....1.50
Harper's Bazar.....1.50
Good Housekeeping.....1.50

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